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PAROLE METHODS

colony for vagrants and tramps; the creation of a separate institution or separate wings of an existing institution for feeble-minded criminals, not the insane criminals—and other things too numerous to mention.” R. H. G.

Prisons to Be Replaced by Penal Farms in Pennsylvania.—According to a report in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of December 18, 1911, considerable progress has been made in Philadelphia toward the fulfillment of plans which have been formulated in that state to abolish penitentiaries and to establish in their stead a large penal farm to be located somewhere in the central portion of the state. A site has been purchased near Bellefonte. It is stated that all plans to move and rebuild both the Eastern and Western penitentiaries have been halted pending the submission to the next legislature of the plans for the penal farm. The idea of doing away with the penitentiary was first suggested by Warden John Francies of the Western penitentiary. R. H. G.

Proposed Prison Reform in Tennessee.—A night in the state penitentiary convinced Governor Hooper that reforms are necessary in the state prison system. He entered the prison one night recently to observe the condition of convicts who had asked Christmas pardons, and the next day announced he would grant several conditionally.

The governor said stripes would be taken off all convicts except incorrigibles, in the spring, and that a prison school will be started when the new chaplain takes charge. Governor Hooper is urging the adoption of the indeterminate sentence, the parole sentence, and a law which will give prisoners' dependent relatives benefits from their work in prison. R. H. G.

Parole Methods.—The following is taken from the *Chicago Tribune* for January 9th:

A long-resounding whack at parole board methods in loosing criminals while serving second or third terms for serious offenses was dealt recently by United States District Judge Kenesaw M. Landis.

Prefacing his remarks by saying he would not criticize the state authorities, Judge Landis called attention to the fact that two counterfeiters on trial before him had already served two terms in the penitentiary and were then released on parole while serving other sentences for burglary. It appeared to be the serious nature of the crime twice repeated which inspired the court's sharp criticism of the return of criminals to freedom.

The men were Joseph Ellingston, alias Dalton, and Richard L. Manning, both still under parole. Judge Landis listened to the testimony regarding their arrest while at work manufacturing half dollars and to a brief recital of their previous incarcerations.

"I do not mean any possible criticism of the Illinois state authorities," he said, "but it is worthy of note that these two defendants were paroled from Joliet penitentiary while serving sentences for burglarizing private houses."

"I agree with you, judge," interrupted Ellingston.

"That each defendant," continued the court, "had a burglary record behind him; that each defendant had been convicted of the same crime twice before."

Ellingston was promptly sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay \$100 fine. Manning was sen-

REPORT OF ONEIDA COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER

tenced to the same fine and to a similar term in the penitentiary at Leavenworth. They will be taken away immediately.

The length of the term was noteworthy, inasmuch as Capt. Thomas I. Porter, head of the federal secret service in Chicago, had not urged a heavy sentence. He pointed out that the men will undoubtedly be rearrested by the Illinois authorities when they leave the prison.

The pair were arrested at 447 La Salle avenue, on December 16, by Captain Porter, Operative Peter Drautzberg, and United States Deputy Marshal William Crawley. They were caught in a room where there was a pot of molten lead, dies, and various bits of paraphernalia for making bad half dollars. The leaden slug was simply coated with nitrate of silver. About one dozen bad coins were seized.

James Brady, alias "King" Brady, and John Lawson were sentenced to prison by Judge Landis for selling stolen whisky without government licenses. The men pleaded guilty. Brady was given thirteen months in the Leavenworth prison and fined \$1,000 and Lawson, his accomplice, was sentenced to sixty days in the house of correction and fined \$1,000. They were arrested by internal revenue inspectors a few weeks ago and charged with disposing of six barrels of liquor which they had stolen from a car in the yards of the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company at West Fifteenth and South Clark streets.

The liquor was sold by the men to Eugene Hustion, colored, who conducts a resort at 2511 South Dearborn street, and who is under charges by the federal authorities for smuggling cocaine. Hustion paid the men \$250 for the liquor, and Brady and Lawson stole the property a second time from a cellar in which Hustion had stored it and sold the liquor.

R. H. G.

Report of the Oneida County Probation Officer.—The second annual report of David W. Morris, probation officer for Oneida County, New York, has just been received. It covers the period from November 1, 1910, to October 31, 1911. This probation officer acted pursuant to the provisions of Subdivision 1 of Sec. 11a of the Court of Criminal Procedure Service in the County Court, the Supreme Court, the Rome City Court and courts of several towns and villages. Since boards of supervisors were first authorized in 1908 to pay salaries to probation officers appointed by county judges, twenty counties have made such appropriations. The following is an extract from the report:

RECAPITULATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Wages of persons on probation.....	\$43,306.75
Estimated expense avoided by keeping them out of prison.....	10,979.00
Estimated expense avoided by keeping families together and the children out of institutions.....	16,770.00
Money collected from probationers.....	2,194.95

Grand total\$73,250.70

"My first report, covering a period of eight months, submitted to your honorable body one year ago, showed a total of forty-five cases on probation during that period, an average of something over five cases per month. The present report covering a full year shows a total of 130 cases, being almost exactly eleven cases per month, thus doubling the number last year. This has, of course, entailed a large increase in the work of this office and it necessarily follows that